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Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1862

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## Mount Vernon Democratic Banner July 15, 1862

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More Particulars of Tuesday's Battle.  
New York, June 7.

Call's division was at the onset overwhelmed and twenty five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

More Particulars of Tuesday's Battle.  
New York, June 7.

The Tribune says we have from our special details of Tuesday's battle, not heretofore reported at length: The fight was very severe and extended all along the line. We lost many officers and men but drove the rebels back. It was chiefly an artillery fight, but our men made several splendid, successful charges. The enemy were desperate, being purposely made so with drink and staggered up to our guns only to be cut down by our

In this, Tuesday's fight, Morrill's division suffered most. The 12th regiment, a part of Butterfield's brigade, was nearly annihilated. The 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan, also suffered severely. Butterfield's brigade brought off 3 stands of rebel colors. Among the prominent officers of Morrill's division, who have given their lives for the cause, were the following: 1st Lieut.

the country, are Colonel Black, of the 62d Pennsylvania; Colonel Woodbury, of the 4th Michigan; Colonel Cass, of the 9th Massachusetts; and Lieut.-Colonel Switzer, of the 62d Pennsylvania. Most of these were killed on Tuesday. General Porter's corps was engaged and did nobly. Hooker's or the fighting division went to the Peninsula 10,000 strong, now they number less than 5,000, effectiv-

men. The severest sufferers in the division were the Massachusetts 1st, 11th and 16th of the latter regiment about 80 were reported killed, 534 being killed or seriously wounded, among whom were Colonel P. T. Wyman, shot through the heart; Lieut.-Colonel George M. Meacham, wounded; Adjutant Wald's Merrimack wounded.

The Irish brigade of Gen. Meagher's, was also prominent in this action. Also the M

The result of Tuesday's fight was distinctly in our favor. The rebels were defeated in every action and rebel officers taken prisoner admit the loss of at least 10,000 men during the day. Our artillery was successfully brought to bear nearly all day while the rebels d

very little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. The fighting was of a desperate character; as fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were marched forward to fill their places. They appeared

disregard the lives of their men. At the close of the fight the Union troops were said to be in fine spirits and more anxious than ever to fight.

One of our correspondents saw McClellan

on Wednesday. He came on board the mail boat as she reached Harrison's Landing. He walked aft with Gen. Patterson, who came on the boat. Gen. McClellan was gesticulating violently with his clinched hands, but his remarks were not heard. Subsequently he walked with Gen. Patterson, Gen. M.

quently in reply to Gen. Patterson, Gen. McClellan said: "we have fought a battle every day for the last week and whipped them every time, though they had three to one."

gunboats" replied, but nothing important occurred. It is said that the enemy are in large force on the east side of the Chickahominy and threaten McClellan's right wing. What the rebels are about on the south side of the James river is not known, but it is feared that on one side or the other they will erect batteries to command the navigation below our position.

The very latest news from Gen. McClellan is by telegraph, dated at his headquarters Saturday evening. All was quiet and the army was in good spirits.

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**News from McClellan.**  
(Correspondence of the Phil. Enquirer.)

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5, 1862.  
*The News from McClellan is glorious.* Yesterday, the day we all dreaded, fearing lest the rebels would make a combined attack upon our lines, instead of having to meet the rebels, we had clear ground and actually advanced his army six miles. Praise God, McClellan is safe! The

The enthusiasm of our troops cannot be expressed in language. The army of the Potomac is an army of heroes, and to them the

American people owe a debt of gratitude that can never be cancelled. It has braved battle for every successive day in the week, and against superior numbers it has won the victory. Lee is in retreat on Richmond! 75,000 Union troops have repulsed 180,000 of the flower of Southern chivalry. So much for their vaunting and so much for the fiery spirit

Word from the army, this morning, gives the greatest satisfaction, and relieves the hearts of any load that has oppressed it during the last week. There was no fighting yesterday except in picket skirmishing, although our lines were extended front for the six miles.

above mentioned. Reinforcements are arriving and pushing on to McClellan, and the appearance in the field is hailed with shouts of joy. McClellan's "boys" believe they can take Richmond any day, and McClellan their idol. God bless the noble boys and the heroic commander.

A letter to the Post confirms the report of a skirmish on Thursday, and the capture of six guns and some prisoners. Gen. McClellan had removed his headquarters, and the army had advanced some five miles toward Rich-

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, states that the Richmond papers of the 4th, acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim the victory.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press of the same date, reports that McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the rebels back to the Potomac.

The Nashville Union, in reference to the proceedings of the Abolition Convention lately held at Boston, says:

We defy any rebel blackguard in this city to surpass this Abolition clique in the bitterness of their philippics against the Union and the President. These Boston fanatics have both as fiercely as their yoke fellows, the Southern rebels, do.

"The Union *must* and *shall* be preserved."  
—Andrew Jackson.











